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Thirty pages
TELEPHONE NUMBERS.
Bell TUESDAY, MARCH 26, 1901.

PEBRUARY CIRCULATION. W. B. Carr. Buriness Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the daily and Sunday Redublic printed during the month of February, 1991, all in regular editions, was as per schedule

2 .... 77,960 18 ..... 78,550 \$ Sunday . . 95,120 | 17 Sunday . . 94,720 4......74,360 18.......74,200 5 ...... 74,290 19 .... ... .74,280 6...... 74,230 20...... 75,230 T......... 74,520 S1 .... 75,180 8......73,990 22........74,390 9 .... ..... 78,130 28 ...... 86,630 16 Sunday. .95,260 | 24 Sunday .. 98,673 11..... 74,710 25..... 75,160 18...... 76,470 28..... 75,680 18..... 77,400 27..... 74,970 14 ...... 74,600 28 ...... 75,430 Total for the month. . . . . . 2,196,675 Less all copies spoffed in print-

ing, left over or filed ..... Net number distributed .... 2,132,728 Average daily distribution .... 76,169 And said W. B. Carr further says that he number of copies roturned or reported insold during the month of February was

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Sth day of February, 1961.
J. F. FARISH. Notary Public, City of St Louis, Mo. My term expires April 28, 1901.

### UNFORTUNATE ISSUES.

Union labor has itself made an end of the charge that the unions are not satisfactorily treated at the iron works of Mr. Wells's company. The unions have come forward and proved that their relations with the company are and better treated than in most employing institutions.

No such friendly indorsement has been tendered to Mr. Parker from concerns for the management of which he is remen have not shown redhot admiration for him, though he did run down after he was nominated and raise wages somewhat.

The Parker organs persist in raising issues apart from municipal administration. They and their candidate must abide the consequences. On this labor issue, started by a Parker organ, it appears that the employes of Mr. Wells are his good friends. The employes of Mr. Parker at Springfield had to wait for a campaign before they could get attention. Are there any more issues to be produced by the Ziegenhein-Parker organs? Let them procee-I.

### KEEP THIS IN MIND.

First Assistant Comptroller Gabel officially explains to the people of St. Louis that the proposed increase of the tax for Public Library purposes from one-fifth to two-fifths of a mill annually does not mean an increase in the direct rate of taxation, but simply that the allotment of this amount from the municipal revenues will be authorized by a vote of the people of St. Louis.

The rate of taxation, Mr. Gabel points out, will remain as at present, \$1.95 on the \$100 valuation. The increase for the maintenance of the Public Library will accrue from the municipal revenue, and it is this proposed increase which is necessary in order that the city and its people may profit by Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$1,000,000 as a gift for the building of a central Public Library and fifteen branch libraries.

The Republic had already taken oc casion to make clear to voters the fact that the direct rate of taxation would not be increased by this increase of the annual amount devoted to library maintenance. Mr. Gabel's further explanation is also timely and to the point. St. Louisans should understand distinctly that they will not be voting a new tax burden on their shoulders when they vote next month to increase the allotment for the St. Louis Public Library, thereby enabling the Library Board to accept Mr. Carnegie's \$1,000,000 benefaction.

### TO BE EXPECTED.

Another Ziegenhein chicken has come home to roost at a time that is significant in view of the election to take place a week from Tuesday.

Comptroller Sturgeon kas been notified by those in charge of the lease of the present temporary hospital that no assurance can be given the city of a renewal of the present lease after the expiration on May 31. The changed conditions incident to the World's Fair have made possible the rehabilitation by private parties of the block now occupied by the temporary hospital.

St. Louis should be able to give up the ramsbackle fire-trap with gladness. On the contrary, even the crumbling walls of the ancient rookery are a godsend to the unfortunates compelled to

seek the city's aid in emergencies. For in the present condition of affairs, the city has nothing to offer as a substitute. Six months ago an ordinance was passed authorizing the building of a new City Hospital. The foundations have not yet been laid. Two months

something will have to be done.

placed the city in another hole. How fortunate that the day is so near when the people can make sure that different methods will soon be in vogue. HE TELLS THE TRUTH.

Yesterday the Globe-Democrat made a dying struggle to keep up the election- to vote for the ticket which most surely law howl. All it could reach in the way of ideas was that, though the It urged early and capable nominations amended law is very good, there might by both the Republican and Democratic still be improvement.

Board, has announced through The Republican City Central Committee to efdates from fraud at the polls in the April election, and that, under the Democratic candidates. amended election law, the April election can be made "as honest and clean as could be held anywhere."

from such a man as Mr. Hobbs, disposes finally and conclusively of the bogus and bogic "election-law issue" raised by the Globe-Democrat to enable Mr. Parker and the Ziegenhein gang to dodge the real and only issue of good government. Mr. Hobbs has never been accused of being milk-and-watery in politics. He is a partisan out-and-out, grasping every legitimate advantage for his party, dealing to the enemy the hardest blows possible to his strength, and he says frankly that, as an Election Commissioner, he proposes to favor his party whenever it is honestly possible to do so. But he is not the sort of partisan that does the baby-act and brings charges of fraud when there is a prospect of receiving a fair licking.

So plain is this truth of the amended election law's satisfactory guarantee of clean elections that the Globe-Democrat itself has been compelled to admit the truth in its news columns, although it still bars it out of its editorial columns. The Globe-Democrat editorially, and Candidate Parker on the stump, and the rest of the Ziegenhein gang in their various campaign capacities, are still howling that they are to be "robbed by Democratic Indians" at the polls in April. Mr. Hobbs, their own party's representative on the Board of Election Commissioners, gives them the lie direct. He asserts that they cannot be robbed if their City Central Committee does its duty in appointing fit clerks and judges of election. If this is done "the next election in this city will be as honest and clean as could be held anywhere," says Mr. Hobbs, And every voter in St. Louis familiar with the situation knows that Mr. Hobbs speaks the truth.

The Globe-Democrat, the Ziegenhein gaug's candidate for Mayor, and the Ziegenhein gang itself must now come to time and face the real issue of the April election. That issue is good government. Would St. Louis receive good government from a Mayor nominated by the Ziegenhein gang, controlled by the Ziegenhein gang and pledged to reward and maintain the Ziegenhein gang? The answer to this question cordial and that the men are better paid | will be contained in the ballots cast by St. Louisans on April 2 next.

DISTRUST OF THE GANG.

On the same night when Mr. Wells, the Democratic candidate for the Mayorsponsible. The Springfield street railway alty, stated the fact that the funds necessary for municipal improvement would be gladly forthcoming as soon as St. Louisans felt confident that they would be spent in improvements and not for an army of needless employes, Mr. Westhus, Republican candidate for the City Council, recalled to mind the fact that Ziegenhein and Wurzburger were overwhelmingly defeated in their efforts to push through the Charter Amend ments scheme in 1899.

The refusal of the people to vote for the adoption of the Charter Amendments was based principally on a well founded distrust of the Ziegenhein administration as the medium for the expenditure of \$20,000,000 intended for municipal improvement. They had learned that the Ziegenhein gang regarded the municipal revenues solely as means of enrichment of the gang. They had heard the Ziegenhein boast that, with \$20,000,000 worth of patronage under its control, the Ziegenhein machine would be intrenched in power for twenty-five years to come. Even in 1898 the people had their fill of Ziegenheinism. They wisely declined to adopt the Charter Amendments while the city was

And now, the people of St. Louis do not propose to elect to the World's Fair Mayoralty a man who has pledged himself to reward the Ziegenhein gang in the event of his election, whose campaign managers are Ziegenhein's lieutenants, whose campaign expenses are being defrayed by a slush fund raised by a Ziegenhein leader from Ziegenhein officeholders. They know that millions of dollars must be expended in modernizing St. Louis into the condition fit for a World's Fair city. They know it is imperatively necessary that these millions be honestly and capably expended. They know that if the Ziegenhein gang remains in office this will not be done. So they are determined upon the overthrow of Ziegenheinism as the first step toward municipal improvement.

at the mercy of the Ziegenhein gang.

Mr. Parker has himself to thank for the fact that he must go down to defeat with the Ziegenhein gang.

### THE LONELY GANG.

As the local municipal campaign reaches that phase of its development where the alignment of opposing forces is clearly, definitely and finally made, it becomes plain that it is a case of Zie genhelnism against the field, with the issue of good government controlling the situation. The election law amendments remove what excuse there was for confusing the public mind.

Nor is it strange that Ziegenheinism has compelled this alignment, an array which numbers among the influences opposing the Ziegenhein gang many of the leaders of the old-line Republican municipal organization. It was inevitable that such Republicans as Judge Rombauer, Robert E. McMath, Chauncey I. Filley, and others who have for years been prominent in the local Republican party, should now be fighting Ziegenheinism. They know exactly what Ziegenheinism stands for, they know its inevitable end in disaster and disgrace. they are not willing to accept, by cooperation with the gang, responsibility for the gang's misrule of St. Louis.

And far less strange is it that the in- talked.

THEST. LOUIS REPUBLIC from now, according to indications, dependent voters of St. Louis are, like these protesting Republicans, striving to Ziegenhein's lack of foresight has prevent the election of the Ziegenhein gang's candidate to the Mayoralty of St. Louis. This independent element supported and elected the Democratic city ticket in November. It was not, however, committed to the support of the Democratic ticket nominated for the April election. It insisted upon the right promised good municipal government.

parties. It was only when the local Election Commissioner Hobbs, the Democracy acceded to its wishes by Republican member of the Election making such nominations, and the Republican machine utterly disregarded public that it now rests with the Re- them by delaying nomination till the last moment and then naming a gang feetually protect their party's candi- ticket, that the independent element again came solidly to the support of the The Ziegenhein gang has itself to thank for the fact that it stands alone in the fight now on. It has absolutely A declaration to this effect, coming failed in regard for any interest but the gaug's interest. It has denied the right

of St. Louis to good government, insisting instead upon gang government. It has named a ticket that stands for the gang and nothing but the gang. The issue of good government against gang rule has been forced by the gang itself. It is because of this that the Ziegenbein gang is now going down to defeat opposed by every interest and every influence in St. Louis save those evil interests and malign influences which profit by gang misrule and gang corruption in municipal office.

### EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR.

It is especially to be desired that Missourl's sister State of Illinois shall see fit to manifest its full appreciation of the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903 by authorizing an appropriation of \$250,000 for the purpose of making a worthy and comprehensive State exhibit.

The example set by Illinois would naturally have a marked effect in guiding the action of other States. If that great Commonwealth, situated so near to the scene of the World's Fair, with interests kindred to those of Missouri, of the same Western family, comes promptly to the front with a generous World's Fair appropriation, its lead will unquestionably be followed by other States in a similar spirit of generosity and good business ommon sense.

Nor will there be the useless or unremunerative investment of one dollar in an Illinois appropriation of \$250,000 for a State exhibit at the World's Fair of 1903. Illinois will profit a hundredfold from every dollar put into such an exhibit. The St. Louis World's Fair, the Probably Will Disfranchise 18,000 Speaker Sherman Announces That first international exposition of the Twentieth Century, will be of exceptional magnitude and interest. It will be the biggest and best World's Fair yet known in the world's history. It will attract millions of visitors, eager to note the accomplished developments of time and the promised developments of the new century of time. There is no better advertisement possible to a State of the American Union than will be contained In the finest and fullest exhibit possible to that State at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903.

Owing to the fact that there is no money in the City Treasury, one street car inspector is compelled to do for \$100 a month what men who formerly received \$1,375 performed. But what are street car inspectors for?

Five hundred and seven men were put to work in the Street Department a few days before the Republican primaries. How easily Uncle Henry finds a way to get money for this department when the gang needs votes.

With new judges and clerks of election chosen by the recognized committee of the party, the few members of the Republican party will have no valid excuse to offer for the landslide which will occur on April 2.

Two months from now the city may have to abandon the present temporary City Hospital. A vacant piece of ground is mute evidence of Ziegenhein's nonprovision for just such a contingency.

It will be millions of dollars in Illinois's pocket to properly advertise her natural wealth and resources by means of a \$250,000 State exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair of 1903.

When asking praises for being loyal to his supporters, Mr. Parker should not forget that the public has the right to investigate the character of his chief supporters.

It would be easier to believe that Mr. Parker is an unpledged candidate were it not that "Tub" Becker is so enthusiastic in raising that Parker slush fund.

The musing of the average voter regarding Mr. Parker's loyalty to the World's Fair must be anything but amusing to the Republican candidate. Wu Ting Fang contends that China is

more truly civilized than Europe. It must be confessed that Europe's conduct in China sustains the contention. If a composite picture of Mr. Parker's campaign manager were taken, the

broad smife of Uncle Renry would appear with convincing prominence. Between the lion and the lamb and Hyatt, the great meteorological animal-

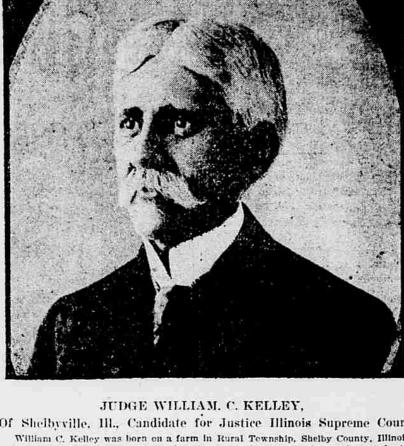
trainer, St. Louisans are getting a lively March for their money. There will never be municipal ownership in St. Louis as long as the Ziegenhein gang is in a position to dispose of

municipal franchises. Talk about municipal ownership-the people of St. Louis won't own their own souls if Ziegenheinism prevails for another four years.

If Mr. Parker should be elected Mayor the payment of his campaign obligations will keep the whole Ziegenhein gang in municipal office. "Tub" Recker's arduous slush-fund

work for Mr. Parker proves that "Tub" knows a Ziegenheln gangster when he Up at the City Hall they don't know how to pray in time of peril, but they're

taking up a collection as the next best thing. Senator Hoar's renewed talk against imperialism would be more effective if in November last he had voted as he



Of Shelbyville, Ill., Candidate for Justice Illinois Supreme Court. William C. Kelley was born on a farm in Rural Township, Shelby County, Illinois, and obtained the rudiments of an education in the district schools, supplemented with a course in Okaw Seminary and four years at Lexington, Ky., graduating with honors. He read law with Anthony Thornton, and with the brilliant George R. Wendling, afterwards forming a partnership with Mouser, Wilson & Ragan. For years past he has been a partner of Attorney General Howland J. Hamlin. Judge Kelley was elected State Attorney in 1880, and in 1884 was re-elected by the largest majority ever recorded in Shelby County. In 1891 he was Shelby's choice for Circuit Judge. These are the only times that he has been a candidate for public office.

# MARYLAND'S NEW ELECTION LAW.

Abolishes Party Emblems and Reported That He Is in Favor of Prohibits Assistance to Voters in Marking Ballots.

Democrats and 30,000 Republicans-Insures Gorman's Election.

Washington, March 25.-The election bill which passed the Maryland Legislature and was signed by Governor Smith Thursday of last week by common consent will place that State reliably in the Democratic column. This State law promises to bear national as well as local fruit. If the criticism of Republican party organs can be relied upon in this case, it will be many years before Maryland again returns a Republican majority, either in a State or a national campaign.

The essence of the new law is a simple educational requirement, aimed to prevent voting by the absolutely illiterate. Experts of both parties estimate that the net result of its first operation will be to disfranchis 18,000 filiterate Democrats and 20,000 filiterate Republicans. The law is defended generally by the conservative and best influen ces of both parties. It is denounced bitterly

by Republican bosses.

The first practical effect of the new law, it is believed, will be the re-election of Arthur P. Gorman to the Senate, by a largely Democratic Legislature, which will elect Senator to succeed Wellington in 1902. The new law is based on the principle of he Massachusetts ballot law and is designed to correct illiteracy and to guard the secrecy

of the ballot. Leading Features of the Bill. The leading features are the abolition of party emblems on the ticket and the prombitton of assistance to voters in marking their ballots. These changes in the law will involve only the most elementary eq-ucation on the part of voters and will affect only those who cannot read. In this way it s expected to form an educational stimulus and to cause initerate voters as a matter of pride to overcome their disabilities by acquiring the rudiments of education. In prohibiting assistance to the education. acquiring the rudiments of education. In promibiting assistance to voters in marking their bailots it is hoped to lessen very considerably the evil of bribery which is said to have been easy uneer the law which the present bill supersedes. When the venal voter could be accompanied into the booth by the election cierk and his ballot marked for him the briber could be sure that the vote was cast according to contract, and the bribed had a witness who could certify that he was entitled to his money.

In the same way the voter dependent upon the favor of employers and compelled to vote contrary to his convictions could be reached and kept in line.

Under the bill just passed this system of keeping tab on the voter is abolished. The bill provides that no assistance shall be

keeping tab on the voter is abolished. The bill provides that no assistance shall be given to voters excet those who are blind or physically disabled from marking their ballots. To these excepted persons the only assistance to be given is by one election clerk in the presence of the other election clerk in marking the ballot according to the direction of the voter, but without reading the ballot or without making any suggestion or prompting. In order to obtain this assistance the voter must make affidavit to his disability and even then the ballot is not to be marked for him until the affidavit is decided to be sufficient by a majority of the judges of election. udges of election.
Party Emblems Omitted.

decided to be sufficient by a majority of the judges of election.

Party Emblems Omitted.

The omission of party emblems on the ballot will require a careful inspection of the ticket by voters. The names of candidates will be arranged on the ballot in alphabetical order, according to the first letter of the surname of the candidates, and will be followed by the name of the party to which they belong. A cross mark is must be made after the name of each candidate voted for, thus putting an end to the voting for an entire group, as heretofore, by making a cross mark at the top of the column opposite the party emblem. An exception to this is that candidates for Presidential Electors are arranged in groups under the name of the presidential candidates, and one mark in the square opposite the name of the presidential candidates shall be a vote for the whole group. Another salient feature of the new bill is the requirement with regard to the retention of a voting residence in the State by those who, for business or other reasons, are cut of the State most of the time. This is intended to prevent those who are practically nonresidents from continuing to help to administer public affairs in a State in which they do not really live.

The bill provides that no new registration shall be necessitated by its passage.

As summarized by the Republican leaders, the new law "is the device of Arrhur P. Gorman, and with it he will recapture and hold the State for the Democracy and for his own advantage."

his own advantage."

His re-election to the Senate is conceded, and there is a general belief in political circles at the capital that with his restored health and re-election and the permanent return of Maryland to the Democratic column, Mr. Gorman will be a dominant factor in the campaign of 1914.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Two New Consuls to Bavaria an China Announced.

Washington, March 25.—The following presidential appointments were announced Monday:

State—George E. Baldwin of Ohlo, to be considered to be United States at Nuremburg

State—George E. Balawin of Onlo, to be Consul of the United States at Nuremburg, Bavaria: Henry B. Miller of Oregon to be Consul of the United States at Niuchwang, China; Henry L. Hertz, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of

# YATES FRIENDLY TO WORLD'S FAIR.

the Bill to Appropriate \$250,000.

### IS AIMED AT THE ILLITERATE. MEASURE'S PROSPECTS BRIGHT

the Apportionment Bill Must Be Passed This Week or Not at All.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Springfield, Ill., March 25.-Speaker Sherman Monday night virtually gave up the idea of passing apportionment bills at this session of the General Assembly. That is the logical sequence to his state-

ment that the bills would pass this week or not at all. It may be a "feeler" thrown out to sti up the Republicans of the State and fright-en them into sending letters and telegrams to their Representatives to get down to

business and quit quarreling.

The Speaker announced that the House Republicans would hold a caucus Tesday night and consider the bills for the last time. It is called for the purpose of giving Shanahan an opportunity pine amendments to the senatorial district

nine amendments to the senatorial district bill to the caucus,

Shanahan is not here to-night, but Gus Nohe is in evidence.

"Our fellows," declared Mr. Nohe, "won't go near the caucus. Wouldn't we be a set of chumps to go into a caucus that was packed against us and our amendments? Those bills will be considered after the election in Chicago next week and not the election in Chicago next week and no

before." Sherman Aggressive.

Sherman Aggressive.

Speaker Sherman held a conference with a tew friends after the House adjourned this afternoon and decided to force the fighting to a finish.

He ridiculed the idea of delaying the measures until after the Chicago city election, and then he angrily exclaimed:

"The bills will pass the House this week or not at all. I am weary of carrying this "The bills will puss the House this week or not at all. I am weary of carrying this burden, and the House must get down to real business without delay. I intend to hold two sessions of the House every day, if possible, and make up for lost ume. Apportionment matters have already taken up too much of our time. If the bills fail the fault will rest on those Republicans who fail to vote for them."

"Why is the caucus called when you have no assurance that it will bring the kickers into line?"

"Merely to give all Republicans an opportunity of offering amendments to the bill. After it leaves the caucus Tuesday night it will pass or die for the session."

Yater's World's Fair Attitude.

Governor Yates is now said to fayor a

twill pass or die for the session."

Yates's World's Fair Attitude.

Governor Yates is now said to favor a \$250,000 appropriation for the Louislana Purchase Exposition. Chairman Rankin of the House Appropriations Committee announced Monday night that he is favorable to \$250,000, and was of the opinion that the bill would be reported out of his committee Tuesday. Mr. Rankin is close to the Governor and it is believed that the executive favors an exhibit which shall be worthy of the greatness of Illinois and vie successfully with the display of any other commonwealth.

This leaves Mr. Shanahan and Mr. Miller of McLeanshoro as the only members of the committee who want the smaller sum, and Tuesday, when they learn of the change of heart in Governor Yates they will likely yield, and the committee report will be unanimous.

unanimous.

House Bills Introduced.

In the House this afternoon bills were introduced as follows:

Muelier: To provide for the consolidation of all the parks in Chicago under the management of a Baard of Public Parks. Also a bill to provide for the State supervision of private banks. This bill would provide that all persons, firms or companies engaged in the business of receiving deposits and not organized as banks under the general banking law shall be subject at all times to examination by the State Auditor under the provisions of the general banking law.

Crafts: To provide for the expression of opinion by electors on questions of public policy at any general or special election.

Young: To provide that petitions for new roads shall be signed by two-thirds of the land owners in the township or district.

Craig: To prescribe the method of holding elections for the creation of township high schools.

The apportionment bills, which are pendage on a motion to reconsider the vote by manimous. House Bills Introduced.

elections for the creation of township high schools.

The apportionment bills, which are pending on a motion to reconsider the vote by which they failed to pass, came up as a special order. Mr. Scrogin moved a postponement of the congressional bill until Tuesday morning immediately after the reading of the journal.

Mr. Crafts, rising to a question of information, asked if there was any limit to the postponement of a question before the House. Speaker Sherman replied that there was a limit.

Then I ask the Speaker to interpose that "Then I and the Speaker to interpose the limit," said Mr. Crafts.
"The sine die adjournment of the General Assembly," said the Speaker. "constitutes the limit against any further postponement of any question before this Assembly."
Mr. Bundy moved the postponement of the senatorial apportionment bill until Theselast morning. The schaffer apportunities of the schaffer apportunities.

Mir. Wilson (Dem.) made the point of order that under the rules no motion to postpone to a day certain shall be renewed on the same day or during the same stage as

same day or during the same stage as the progress of a bill.

Speaker Sherman overruled the point of order and Bundy's motion prevailed.

The Senate convened at 5 o'clock this The Senator Funderburk pressure agrants. Senator Funderburk pressures was the whole thing. No business was the whole thing. L PICKERING.

Visitors at Hot Springs. REPUBLIC SPECIAL.

Hot Springs, Ark., March 15.—4mong the visitors registered at Mermod & Jaccard's branch were: Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Belms, Mr. F. L. Doerr, L. B. Brinson, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. R. L. Burkett, Memphis, Tern.; Miss Jessie Leigh, Little Rock, Ark.; Mr. Joseph A. Lynch, Mr. B. C. dilver, New York; Mr. David McWilliams, Dwight, Ul.

# "THE EAGLETS" COMPARED-BERNHARDT AND ADAMS.

Adams plays the "Eaglet of France."

Hard as it is for modern stage methods
o give illusion to the hardened playgeer. the frail American approaches this result a dozen times in the five long acts of Ros-tand's piece. You feel her boylsh impulses, you smile with her humors, sigh with them -and mayhap, if you are not too strongcu weep with them.

Instantly, in viewing this newer Eaglet in our mother tongue, you fly to compari-son. You wonder, before the end of the second act, that Mme. Bernhardt of France ever attempted the part, with her weight

f years and unbending mien. Where you thought praise for the French-woman's fine, finished art, you clap hands in very delight over the simplicity of the young American's interpretation of the boy character. She goes at once into the hear and soul of the unfortunate son of the great Napoleon. Her intensity is oppressive at times. Her pathos is deep and real Where Bernhardt held forth hand and arm questioning whether they were fit for sworl and scepter, the movement was fine, the intonation well rehearsed, the attitude excellent; but when little Adams did the same thing her slender wrist, white and drawn, and her fist clenched, there was something in the tremor of her tone that told the whol tory of unsupported and impossible ambition more than all the posing and rehears ing and speechifying ever played and written might do. . . . .

Then, in the scene with the wooden solders, there was an excess of boyish enthusiasm that was never drenmed of when Bernhardt played. The woman from France sounded no jarring note. Here, again, was her every gesture perfect—but she was not, for an instant, the illusion that one must have if the acting is real. Seeing Bern-hardt's performance of the Eaglet, with no other standard before the eye and ear. ne would class it with stage greatness. When Adams comes, you forget the idea for the instant (an instant is a long time in the theater world), and you feel for the French boy prisoner and his vain hopes. You don't think of the yawning box office or of rotund Pat Short or of Mr. Charles Frohman at the other end of an eager midnight wire. It is the little Duke you have in mind, with his great thoughts and his frail, fair body, his fine speeches clothed in boyish tone, ringing with the unnatural enthusiasm of his buoyant, mis-

placed soul.

It is probably a fact that nearly every one in the great audience at the Olympic Theater last night was impressed by the evidence of strength shown by Miss Adams in the second act.

A voice of such quality and volume was not to be expected from that slight figure; and it seemed as eerle as death at dawn to hear the issue of it while one contemplated the wee, quaint face that looked out from Reichstadt's curls. In the scene with the grandfather at Schoenbrunn, with the toy soldlers, and, later, with 'Metternich, there was a breadth of performance that has not been exceeded by any American

Later, in the long and tiresome act on the field of Wagram, the small actress seemed to tire. While in facial movement and gesture she continued impressive, her voice lacked its trumpet quality.
Following the course of the story, keeping in mind the progress of a fatal malady.

one can readily understand the features of such evidence of weakness, but the result as shown forth in the scene was plainly the outcome of the extraordinary effort necessary in enacting this most trying portion of the drama.

Some one who has taken the trouble to go into the details, asserts that the part of the Duke of Reichstadt is longer than that of Hamlet. This seems quite a possibility. The young fellow appears to be on the stage all of the time. He talks almost endlessly. This couplet of facts, taken with the penetrating personality of Miss Adams, renders the position of the other players performance was not only capital in itself, but in comparison with the last thing done Mr. Glimour, the hero soldier in Julia Marlowe's "Barbara Frietchie," it was good for the actor's repute as a player of much

Mr. Edwin Arden gave a Metternich of consequence, but it lacked the alertness of the Frenchman's interpretation and was, therefore, not so impressive. Mr. Francoeur played the Emperor of Austria, lookin wonderfully like Andrew Jackson. Among the women, there must be praise for Miss Sarah Perry, not because she hails

from this vicinity, but because her small it was so well acted that it stood out in the great shadows that fell about the central figures of the drama. There is much sympathy in The Eaglet s Miss Adams and her associates play it. If true Frenchmen could see the piece and understand it in this hard tongue of ours, they would doff their caps to it; for it has

the soul of their young hero in it, where Mme. Bernhardt's had it not. It may no ssess all the perfect graces of the wonderful Sarah's time-made art, but it has heart throbs in its every line and there are tears with the smiles-which is one of the things THE REVIEWER.

### Fashionable Throng at Opening Performance.

Not a vacant seat in the Olympic Theater Monday night.
It makes little difference whether the in terest which drew such large numbers of people was centered in Miss Maude Adams's personality or in a comparison between the Bernhardt and the Adams versions of Bernhardt and the Adams versions of "L'Aiglon," which has formed the one great feature of the present theatrical season. The fact remains the same—a crowded house, with plenty of fashion and gayety. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Gruner, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Berger and Mr. and Mrs. G. H.

rived early. Mr. and Mrs. Joel Swope and Miss Swope were in front circle seats.

Mr. and Mrs. George Willard Teasdale and Mr. and Mrs. Francix X. Barada came

Boehmer formed one parquet party that ar-

together. Moses Rumsey brought Mrs. Rumsey Miss Rumsey, Miss Queen Rumsey and Mrs. Barton, the party occupying seats in the front circle. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Leahy were near the Rumsey party, in the rear parquet, Mrs. Leahy in a pale pink crepe tollet, trimmed in blue panne and ecru ap-

Mr. and Mrs. W. Sam Scott sat in the middle parquet. Mrs. Scott, whose aston-ishing resemblance to Miss Maude Adams is always a source of interest and pleasan comment to her friends, wore turquoise blue silk and lace, with yellow jonquils. Mr. and Mrs. John Schroers. Doctor and Mrs. W. A. Silvemaker and Doctor and Mrs. Julius Ehrhardt, all of whom saw the

Bernhardt production, were in the circle. Miss Marian Lindsay came with Robert Kaime. Doctor Bowman came with Mr. and Mrs

Mears. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Joy sat with Mr. and Mrs. Engene Quendet. Mr. and Mrs Warren McElroy sat with friends in the

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Koehler, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Palmer Clarkson, Mr. and Mrs. John Terry were in the circle.

Mrs. Harry Walker and Mrs. Rudolph Limberg came together, sitting not far from Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roth.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Roth.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Lacey Crawford came
with Mr. and Mrs. Will Steer. Mrs. Steer
wore rose cloth, with a white lace blouse
strapped in bands of the rose.

Mrs. John Scullin, Mrs. Charles Clark, Mme. de Gheest, who has just arrived from Paris; Miss Scullin and Charles Clark, Jr., were together in the third row.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. McLean were
next to Miss Mabel Green and Walter

Thompson.

Miss Rena Dula came with Charles Dun-

There are moments for tears when Maude | bar Fisher, and Allen West escorted Mis-Marie Hayes,
Mrs. J. Dwight Perry Francis, wearing

urquoise blue, with much lace, sat with Mr. Francis in the front parquet next to Miss Mary Euston and her escort. Charles Senter brought Miss Estell-Bushman, and Sam Davis was Miss Sallis Walsh's escort.

Miss West and Miss Carroll West, with their escorts, were across the aisle from Doctor and Mrs. Shoemaker. Colonel and Mrs. James L. Ford sat it front of Miss Elsie Ford and severa

Mr. and Mrs. Selwyn Edgar, Sr., chaperoned Miss Flora Dula, who wore a tur-quoise blue gown, with blouse of lace over he blue faintly embroidered in colors. Miss Sa Lees Kennard, Miss Jessie Leonori Miss Maude Wells, Miss Flora Strauss and Alfred Frank, Mr. and Mrs. Byron Nugen were in the rear parquet. Mrs. Nugent wor pale manye, with much lace and many handsome jewels,

Doctor and Mrs. Scherk were on the lef of the parquet with a party of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Hen Griesedieck sat on the front row of the circle with Mr. and Mrs Joseph Griesedieck.

Miss Leigh Whittemore and her escor Ilu party. Mr. and Mrs. Halstead Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Goodman King. Miss Florence Har

rison. Miss Daisy Auli were on the extrem-right of the front parquet. Mrs. King was in pale blue slik, the bodice covered with Miss May Somerville sat in front of Mrs Glanni and Mrs. Faust. Mr. and Mrs. O

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Grayson sat on the front row with friends. William Haarstick entertained a party of friends in a stage box. Colonel and Mrs. D. D. Wheeler, constant

H. Peckham were in middle parquet.

attendants during the Bernhardt week, sai in the front circle. Miss Mildred Bell, wearing mauve, with black velvet lattice trimming, sat in the right circle with F. R. Bissell, next to Miss Eloize Ware and her escort.

Miss Gehner, Gustave Nieman, Lawrence Branch, William McGee, Miss Amy Townsend, Mrs. Lily Morrison Carr, Joseph Buse, James O'Nell, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Price, Mr. and Mrs. W. Albert Swasey, were

### "The Isle of Champagne" by Castle Square Singers.

"The Isle of Champagne is a consequence opera that was written all around one may opera that was written all around one may opera that was written all around one may operate that was a vehicle for the Seabrooks "The Isle of Champagne" is a comis clusively as a vehicle for the Seabrooke method of fun-making. Even when elaborately presented on a grand opera basis by the Castle Square Company It is not a suc-cess, because it is an incongruity and lacks the one and only thing which made it a success in earlier days—the quaint Sea-brooke personality, for the exploitation of which it was originally conceived.

The truth of this was amply demonstrated in the second act of last night's perform-ance at Music Hall, when Frank Moulan good comedian as he is, had a ghastly half bour almost to himself in Seabrooke's old part of King Ponmery the Second, and struggled vainly against a hoodoo of singular malevolence. It was a peculiarly effective scene in Seabrooke's hands, this scene given up to King Pommery's "lonely jag" and jim-jam climax, but it was too much for poor Moulan. It drawed wearisomely. for poor Moulan. It dragged wearisomely; it was so weak a spot in the evening's fab-ric that the performance as a whole was injured beyond repair. And, somehow Moulan was not to blame—he was merely Moulan instead of Seabrooke; that was all The plain teaching of this is, of course, that Mr. Savage's company went outside of its legitamate field when it essayed. The

Isle of Champagne." It did not aim too high; it aimed too low. It wasted its talent renders the position of the rather difficult. It was not possible, however, to overlook the excellence of Mr. Gilin roles that were never intended for talmour's Flambeau. It was not at all like ented folk, Berri and Sheehan were in the Coquelin's. It was smaller in voice, but bigger in heart. It lacked the Coquelin a score where its charm had scarcely been comic quality, but was rich in reality. The even suspected in the Isle's best days, but they were striving against fate. William Pruette made an unctuous Cap'n Cuttle of the part of Sammy Binnacle, but it was a vain portrayal, Gertie Quinlan was at her sauciest—and the wet blanket remained as wet as ever. Blanche Chapman aston-ished the house with an excellent piece of Down East character work as Peck, but the double-cross would not be effaced. The big and capable Castle Square chorus, brightly costumed, well drilled and accurately balanced in voice, was helpless

> It is not intended that "The Isle of Champagne" shall be produced with credit by so good a company as that of Mr. Savage. It is, in a sort of debased way, the old story f Hamlet, with the Prince of Denmark left out. There are bright spots in the pro-duction—the first act, indeed, is excellently musing and melodious, but the blight de scends in the second, and the done. I extend my commiserations to the Castle Square people. They are not at fault in any essential where blame attaches from the artistic viewpoint.

to remove the ban

You will know exactly what I mean when you see this same company, which does not satisfy you in "The Isle of Champagne," give next week a most adequate and im-pressive presentment of "Aida," the greatest opera composed by Verdi, and the nearest approach to Wagner ever attained by any exponent of the Italian school. I shall be glad to hear it, the better to forget "The Isle of Champagne."

## WHO WILL SUCCEED GRIGGS?

Appointment Said to Lie Between Knox and Richards. REPUBLIC SPECIAL

Washington, March 25.-Lively public interest continues to be manifested in the uccessor to Attorney General Griggs, who retires from office on Saturday. The in-terest has been quickened by the fact that the President has not made the definite announcement of his selection.

Your correspondent was informed to-day that Philander C. Knox of Pittsburg, who

has been in the lead all the time, is still the President's choice. It is a fact, how-ever, that Solicitor General Richards would like to have the appointment and a very strong pressure is being exerted in his be-

half.

The only objection to Mr. Knox lies in the fact that he was counsel for the Carnegie company. The President has been told by Mr. Knox's opponents that the appointment of a man who had been counsel for a great steel trust might be open to criticism in view of the fact that the Attorney General would undoubtedly be called upon to proceed against the trusts.

At the present moment, Solicitor General Richards is the only one pitted against the Pennsylvania lawyer and Mr. Richards has been placed in the very front rank of brief been placed in the very front rank of brief writers ever since his admirable argument

### in the insular cases, now being considered by the Supreme Court. SMALLPOX BILL IS PRUNED.

Claims for \$15,000 Cut Down to \$1,813.73.

The Madison County Board of Supervisors The Matison County Board of Supervisors met Monday for the purpose of examining into the claims of Granite City authorities for expenses incurred in handling the recent epidemic of smallpox.

After the quarantine had been lifted from Darktown, and the last contagious case disposed of, a great quantity of bills was prepared and forwarded to the County Board. There was pearly \$1500 expense reprepared and forwarded to the County Board. There was nearly \$15,000 expense represented, and the members of the board were appalled, as there had been but five deaths from the disease. At the last regular meeting of the board the matter was referred to the Fee and Salary Committee, which was given additional time to report at a special meeting of the entire board, called for March 25.

The report was signed by each member of the committee—John Eible, Frank Troeckler, John J. Henry and Theodore Koch, and was unanimously adopted by the board. It cut the \$15,000 in bills down to \$1,812.72.